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At the Council-Chamber, Whitehall, June 5. 1714.

PRESENT

The Lords of Her Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy-Council.

WHereas by the late Act of Uniformity, which Eſtabliſheth the Liturgy, and Enacts, That no Form or Order of Common Prayers be openly uſed, other than what is Preſcribed or Appointed to be Uſed in and by the ſaid Book: It is notwithſtanding Provided, That in all thoſe Prayers, Litanies, and Collects, which do any wiſe relate to the King, Queen, or Royal Progeny, the Names be Altered and Changed from time to time, and Fitted to the preſent Occaſion, according to the Direction of lawful Authority: It is this Day Ordered in Council, That the following Alteration be made, *viz.* In the Prayers for the Royal Family, in the room of theſe Words [*The Princeſs Sophia*] inſert theſe Words, *The Elector of* Brunſwick. And it is further Ordered, That no Edition of the Book of Common Prayer be from henceforward Printed, but with this Amendment; and that in the mean time, till Copies of ſuch Edition may be had, All Parſons, Vicars, and Curates, within this Realm, do (for Preventing of Miſtakes) with the Pen Correct and Amend all ſuch Prayers in the Church-Books, according to the foregoing Direction: And for the better Notice hereof, that this Order be forthwith Printed and Publiſhed, and ſent to the ſeveral Pariſhes; and that the Right Reverend the Biſhops take Care, that Obedience be paid to the ſame accordingly.

JOHN POVEY.

Weſtminſter, June 5. Her Majeſty having granted a Commiſſion under the Great Seal, impowering the Lord Chancellor of *Great Britain*, the Lord Preſident of Her Majeſty's Council, and the Lord Steward of Her Majeſty's Houſhold, to Paſs the Royal Aſſent, in Her Majeſty's Abſence, to ſome Bills agreed to by both Houſes of Parliament; this Day the Lords Commiſſioners ſent a Meſſage to the Houſe of Commons by Sir *William Oldes*, Gentleman Uſher of the Black-Rod, to deſire the Houſe to come up to the Houſe of Peers with their Speaker, to be preſent at the Paſſing the Bills into Acts. The Speaker and the Houſe went up accordingly, and the Lords Commiſſioners Paſſed the Royal Aſſent to

An Act for better Regulating the Forces to be continued in Her Majeſty's Service, and for the Payment of the ſaid Forces, and of their Quarters.

An Act for taking away the new Additional Duty of Thirty Pounds per Cent. ad Valorem, *impoſed upon all Books and Prints Imported into* Great Britain *by an Act made in the Tenth Year of the Reign of Her preſent Majeſty Queen* Anne.

An Act for Upholding and Repairing the Bridges and Highways in the County of Edinburgh.

An Act for taking away Mortuaries within the Dioceſes of Bangor, Landaff, St. Davids, *and* St. Aſaph, *and giving a Recompence therefore to the Biſhops of the ſaid reſpective Dioceſes; and for confirming ſeveral Letters Patents granted by Her Majeſty for perpetually annexing a Prebend of* Glouceſter *to the Maſterſhip of* Pembroke-College *in* Oxford, *and a Prebend of* Rocheſter *to the Provoſtſhip of* Oriel-College *in* Oxford, *and a Prebend of* Norwich *to the Maſterſhip of* Catherine-Hall *in* Cambridge.

And to Three Private Bills.

Venice, May 25. *N. S.* The Senate has reſolved to raiſe Five hundred thouſand Ducats by way of Lottery. The Books are to be opened on the 1ſt of June, and all Perſons will be admitted to ſubſcribe, as well Foreigners as the Subjects of this State. They write from Rome, that Count Gallas, Ambaſſador of his Imperial Majeſty, had made his Publick Entry there with great Magnificence. He was follow'd by a Train of One hundred and ſeven Coaches, beſides Nine of his own, all drawn by Six Horſes. Cardinal Barberini accompanied him in his Entry, and afterwards introduced him to the Pope, who received him with great Civility, and appointed the 22d Inſtant for his Publick Audience. The Marquis de Prie continued ſtill at that Place, notwithſtanding the arrival of his Succeſſor, and it was not known when he would ſet out for Vienna. On the 18th, an extraordinary Congregation of Cardinals was held in the Preſence of the Pope, upon ſome Affairs relating to Sicily.

Dreſden, June 3. *N. S.* King Auguſtus continues ſtill at this Place, and he has not yet fix'd on a time for his return to Warſaw. His Majeſty hath reſolved to withdraw the Troops he had Poſted on the Frontiers towards Bohemia, in order to prevent the Contagious Diſtemper from ſpreading into this Country. We are informed from Brunſwick, that the Counts Flemming and Wackerbart, his Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries at the Congreſs, were arrived there. Baron Friſendorff had preſented a Memorial to the reſt of the Miniſters, to inform them that the King of Sweden his Maſter would not ſuffer his Plenipotentiaries to aſſiſt at any Conference for treating of Peace, till he was reſtored to the Poſſeſſion of the Dutchies of Bremen and Verden. Baron Scheinitz had received his Inſtructions and full Powers from the Czar, and Prince Kurakin, his Collegue, was likewiſe expected in a ſhort time at the Congreſs. Letters from Conſtantinople bring an account, that the Grand Signior had commanded the Han of Tartary to ſend away the Palatin of Kiovia. The Grand Vizir had acquainted the Poliſh Ambaſſador, that the manner of the King of Sweden's paſſage into his own Dominions ſhould be ſettled very ſpeedily.

Paris, June 13. *N. S.* On the 11th the King went to the Caſtle of Rambouillet, where he intends to continue for ſome time. The Marquis de Torcy, Secretary of State, has acquainted the Sieurs Buys and Goſſinga, Ambaſſadors of the States General, that an Expreſs was arrived from Madrid with an Account, that his Catholick Majeſty had reſolved to ſend Inſtructions to his Plenipotentiaries at Utrecht, to Sign the Treaty of Peace with their High Mightineſſes. They write from Lyons, that Four or five thouſand of the Inhabitants of that Place, and the Country thereabouts, were aſſembled together in a riotous manner, and had pulled down ſeveral Houſes, and killed ſome of the King's Officers. Whereupon Monſieur de Villeroy, Governor of the Province, intends to ſet out immediately for that Place, and it is not doubted but he will be able to quell the Inſurrection in a ſhort time. Letters from the Camp before Barcelona bring an account, that

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